



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### IMPORTANT TELECAST

On Sunday, August 10, NBC-TV will present an up-to-date discussion of progress—or the lack of it—in U. S. programs to explore space, and to expand science education and research. The telecast will be on the *Outlook* hour (see local listings for time), with NBC's popular newsmen, Chet Huntley, presiding.

### REFUGEES FROM COMMUNISM

The flow of refugees from communist-controlled East Germany to free Germany continues without letup. According to the U. S. Information Agency, some 5,000 Germans escaped from the Red land each week last year. A total of 261,622 residents of East Germany left their homeland to seek a new life in West Germany in 1957. Since World War II, about 3,500,000 refugees have fled communist-held German areas.

### VERY UNUSUAL NAMES

Tea, South Dakota, and Coffee, Georgia, are among names of the 36,605 post offices run by the United States today. Others are Deer, Arkansas; Lamb, Kentucky; Chicken, Alaska, and Quail, Texas.

There is an Elk in 4 states, and several states have post offices named Falcon. Moose is in Wyoming, and Pigeon in Michigan. Even political party names exist—Democrat, Kentucky, and Republican City, Nebraska.

Whatever the name, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield urges, write it legibly along with proper street address, and—where there is one—the postal zone number. Spell out state names, rather than abbreviate them. A return address is essential, too.

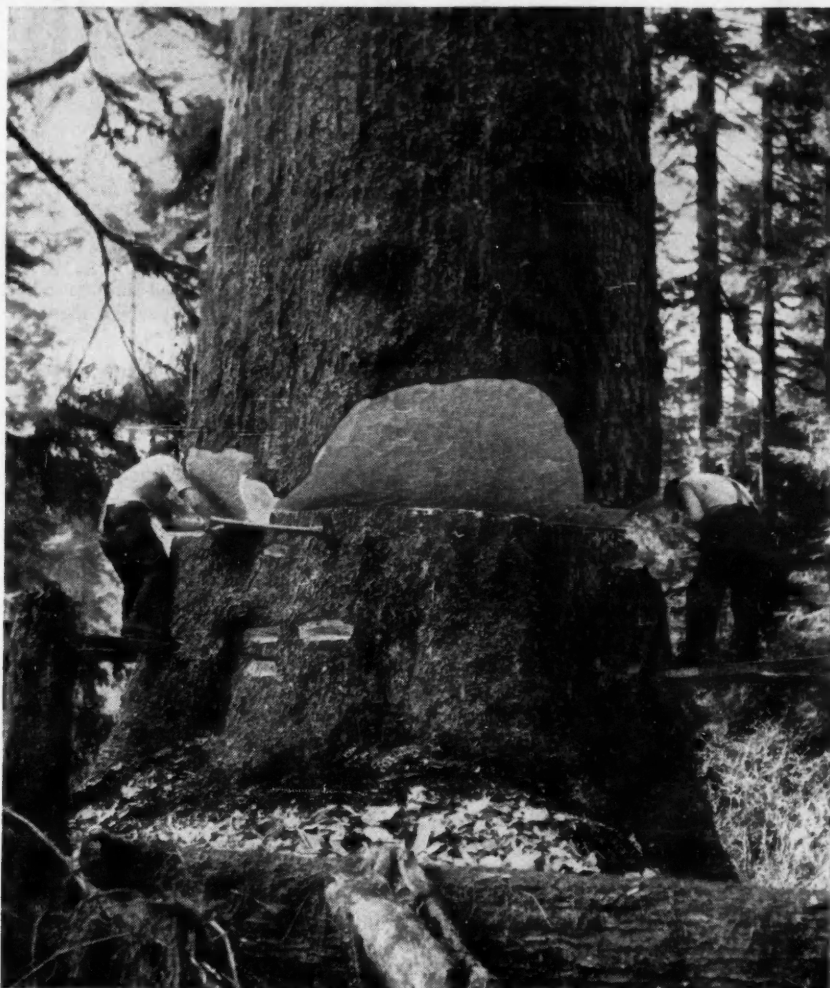
### STANDING ROOM ONLY?

Six hundred years from now, there may be so many people on the globe that each person will have only about 1 square yard of living space—even if the area of mountains, deserts, and polar ice caps is included. That will happen, a United Nations study group says, if the present rate of population growth continues over the years.

The UN predicts, meanwhile, that the world will have between 6 and 7 billion inhabitants by the close of this century if there is no change in existing population increases over the next 40 years. There are somewhat fewer than 3 billion people on the globe today.

### SPACE PILOTS

Scientists tell us that space pilots may find boredom their biggest problem. The men may find it difficult to stay mentally alert when accustomed sights and sounds are removed. A variety of both physical and mental activities will have to be provided for space crews, researchers say.



WOODSMEN in Tongass National Forest, Alaska, fell a giant spruce

## Future U. S. Forests

Wood Supplies Are Sufficient for Now, but We Need to Plant Many More Trees to Meet Needs 40 Years Hence

**A**MERICA: Look to your timber! This is the down-to-earth message the Forest Service has to offer in its newest survey of our nation's woodlands. The advice is contained in a long, 700-page report called *Timber Resources for America's Future*—probably the most complete study ever made of our timber resources.

The report does 2 things: (1) It surveys our present supply of wood and tells of the progress we are making in caring for forests; (2) it looks into the future and answers this question: Will the United States have enough timber to supply its needs 40 years from now?

**Report on Progress.** The forest report has some encouraging facts to tell us about our timber resources. We are now growing more wood than we are using. We do not face any serious shortage of timber in the near future.

The planting of new trees is helping to improve our forests. A billion trees were planted in 1957—more than twice as many as were set out in 1952. We have learned to work with nature in replenishing timber.

The United States is taking better care of its forests than it did years ago. For example, nine-tenths of the

nation's forests now have fire protection of some kind.

Each year we are making some headway against insects and diseases that injure or kill trees. Years ago we didn't know how to fight an outbreak of insects in a wooded area. Insect-infested trees now are cut and taken away from healthy wood. Powerful insecticides sprayed from helicopters and airplanes help to control leaf-eating insects.

In the long run, disease outranks both insects and fire as an enemy of woodlands. So tree diseases get more attention than ever before. Cutting seems to be the best way to get rid of diseased trees.

There are other encouraging bits of news. Lumbermen now make use of trees which used to be considered worthless. The aspen, for example, was once called a forest weed. Now it is turned into pulpwood.

The fuller use of each part of a tree is also increasing our timber supply. Not too long ago, industries used only one-third of each tree that was felled. They may use up to three-fourths of the tree in modern mills today.

Even sawdust is put to use as a

(Continued on page 6)

## Risks Before Us In Middle East

Future Course Still Uncertain As Russia Seeks to Gain The Upper Hand

**A**MERICAN armed forces may be fighting in the Middle East by the time you read this story. No one can foresee what lies ahead today, or in the days to come, as we seek to deal with a critical situation—one that may be the most serious for the United States since World War II ended.

In demanding a 5-nation conference to ease tension, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev said in letters to President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan: "The decision of peace or war depends on you personally."

Along with the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, Khrushchev wanted France, India, and the United Nations represented at the meeting.

The Soviet leader reminded the world that Russia—as well as the United States—has powerful armaments, including long-range missiles. Despite the hard language used, Khrushchev did not threaten direct military intervention in the Middle East.

Feeling among westerners in Moscow, U. S. newsmen there reported, was that the Soviet Union really wanted to talk, not fight. In the British and U. S. capitals, there was also a conviction that Russia would wage all-out propaganda against the western world—and stop short of war.

Nevertheless, Soviet Russia did seem to be warning us of danger as July drew to an end. This warning was carefully weighed by U. S., British, and French officials as they drafted replies to Khrushchev's letters.

If Soviet Russia should send her troops against U. S. and British divisions now in the Middle East, a third global conflict could begin. If Russia should support unofficial "volunteer" fighters in an effort to push us out of the region, we could face a war like that we fought in Korea from 1950 to 1953.

Full-scale war was not thought probable on July 14-15 when President Eisenhower sent Marines to protect the legal government of Lebanon from rebel assault as Iraq fell. Lebanon's President is Camille Chamoun, and he asked for help.

Britain followed us, as Iraq fell to rebels, by responding to Jordan's plea for aid. Jordanian King Hussein feared that his country would be next in line for attack, since it was linked by federation with Iraq.

Iraq's King Faisal was listed as killed at the start of the revolt in his land. Under the Jordan-Iraq federation's constitution, Hussein would become monarch of both countries—if

(Continued on page 2)





U. S. MILITARY AID had been going regularly to Iraq until swift revolution brought the overthrow of King Faisal's pro-western government



HORSES draw this sled-like contraption, a primitive grain thresher, in Iraq. Despite rich oil revenues, most of the country's people are very poor.

## In Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

anything should happen to Faisal. His chances of enforcing his claim to Iraq—which called itself a republic after the rebellion—seemed slim as this was written.

In sending troops to Jordan, Britain apparently felt with us that the dangers of open, bitter war would not materialize. The British acted in co-operation with us. France—approving the steps taken—had naval forces in the Middle East area. The French were on hand to assist their allies if conditions worsened.

Although the western nations did not expect a new World War or major conflict in the Middle East, they knew that either was a possibility. Steps taken, said President Eisenhower, "may have serious consequences."

"Despite the risks involved," the President went on, our actions were necessary "to support the principles of justice and international law, upon which peace and a stable international order depend."

In the aftermath of first U. S.-British military operations, the risks became quickly visible. Russia announced military maneuvers along her frontiers with Turkey and Iran, 2 allies of the free western world. Communist Bulgaria joined in the maneuvers. Red forces thus were in a position to strike in the Middle East, if they were ordered to do so.

Egypt's Gamal Nasser, President of the Egyptian-Syrian United Arab Republic, flew to Moscow to discuss operations with Soviet Russian chiefs. Nasser, who has had military aid from Russia, could be the man to set off conflict. He has dreamed of uniting all the Arab Middle East under his leadership. With Soviet encouragement, he could be daring enough to seek his goal with arms.

Even without serious conflict, the United States and her allies faced great difficulties. The Middle East troubles are certainly due in part to Soviet Union efforts to spread communism there—efforts the free world has countered in a drive to prevent Red dominance in the area.

Quite aside from communism, there is a spirit of revolution under way in the Middle Eastern Arab-Moslem world. Lands such as Egypt remember days of British colonial rule with bitterness, and want to build their independence and freedom alone. They

dislike the British and French to a large degree, and many Middle Easterners have come to distrust us.

U. S. efforts to win friendship in the Middle East through alliances, military aid, and economic assistance, have not been entirely successful—most Americans certainly will agree. By entering the area militarily, we could further weaken our ties—especially among Arabs who give attentive ears to the preachings of Moscow and Egypt's Nasser, who has become a hero to millions of Middle Easterners.

Whatever the future might bring, then, it seemed this month that the United States and her western allies would need time and the best of good fortune to establish a stable, truly free, and friendly Middle East. There was a good chance that the foreign policies we have pursued would be in for some revision, if our military venture led successfully to peace.

U. S. government hopes were that the United Nations would take over responsibility for the Middle East—and send a UN armed force there. With such a force on duty, we and Britain would be able to withdraw our military units.

We had expected attack in the UN from Russia, which hurled the angry

charge of "aggressor" at us and demanded that we get out of the Middle East. Somewhat surprisingly, our actions also met with coolness from nations we had long looked upon as friendly. Sweden, for one, was among the countries alarmed by the risks resulting from the landing of U. S.-British troops in Lebanon and Jordan. Others including West Germany and Japan, 2 nations with whom the United States works closely, were worried as well.

In the first round at the UN Security Council, Russia blocked a U. S. proposal for an international emergency force to replace American troops in Lebanon. We were able, in turn, to block adoption of a Russian resolution. It demanded that the United States and Britain remove troops from the Middle East immediately.

The U. S. and Russia then asked that the issue be taken out of the Security Council, which has only 11 members, and put before the General Assembly—the real Congress of the UN, in which all members participate.

Whether we could win full support in the Assembly for our plan was doubtful as this story was written, but there was a chance of compromise. The UN has had observers in Lebanon to

watch developments. This observer group could be enlarged and become a UN emergency force, without being named as such. It might be possible then for American troops to withdraw, and leave responsibility for Lebanese independence in UN hands.

Some Americans had doubts about the wisdom of our course, although most seemed ready to support the action once it had begun. Those with doubts, however, urged that we seek new ways to bring about a friendlier relationship with all the Arab lands.

A major complication in getting along with the Arabs is our friendship with the Republic of Israel, the Jewish state set up in 1948 in parts of Biblical Palestine—which Arabs claim as their territory. All the Arab states would like to see Israel destroyed. The United States is determined that it shall remain free and independent.

Knowing of the gambles of combat, and the hardships that lay ahead in establishing true Middle East peace, President Eisenhower consulted leaders of both parties in Congress before deciding to act.

The President gave his order for military missions to the Middle East in the belief that the risks had to be taken so as to protect American lives and property, and independent government in Lebanon. We had to act also, our government held, to keep the vital Middle East open to the free world.

What, exactly, is the region, and why is it vital? The Middle East starts at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, where Europe, Asia, and Africa come together. It reaches southward from Turkey through the Arabian Peninsula to the Arabian Sea (see map). It stretches from Egypt eastward through Iran to Afghanistan and Pakistan (regions marked by squares in upper right corner of map).

In this discussion, we are mainly concerned with Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and Syria. Bear in mind, however, that the whole region is involved for various reasons in today's present troubles.

Since ancient times, the Middle East has been vital as an overland highway for travelers of Europe, Africa, and Asia. With opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the world had a seaway between the Mediterranean and the Red seas. The canal has been of great value since, especially to Britain and France, for ships carrying on trade with India and other Asian lands beyond the Middle East itself.

In modern times, the Middle East has become vital because of its oil.



IRAQ'S FUTURE as an ally of the free world is now gravely in doubt



More than half of the world's known resources of petroleum lie beneath the region's sandy deserts. Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and some of the small British protectorates around the tip of the Arabian Peninsula are leading oil producers. Upon their supply, most of Europe depends for fuel to power industry.

Militarily, the Middle East has been looked upon in recent years as a desirable defensive front against southern Russia—and a possible route for attack against the Soviet Union, if war should start.

*How did the present crisis arise?* Trouble has arisen through many years. Britain and France established power over the Middle East, and then began to lose it as Moslem-Arab lands sought independence. Difficulties have increased since World War II, when the Soviet Union began her drive for influence in the area.

In 1946, Russia had troops in Iran. They had been stationed there during the 2nd global conflict. Russia undertook to keep Iranian territory. U. S. and allied pressure through the UN caused Russia to give up territorial claims in Iran and to withdraw troops. This was a first victory for us.

In 1948, Britain gave up supervision of Biblical Palestine. She had failed to work out acceptable plans for Arabs and Jews in the historic land to live together. Jews at once set up a new Republic of Israel in part of Palestine. Jordan led Arab nations to war against Israel. The UN brought about a truce in January 1949, but there has been frequent fighting since. Peaceful solution of Israel's differences with the Moslem-Arab world has not yet been found.

In 1952, Gamal Nasser was a leader in the revolt which overthrew King Farouk of Egypt. An Egyptian republic was set up in 1953, and, in 1956, Nasser had himself confirmed as President.

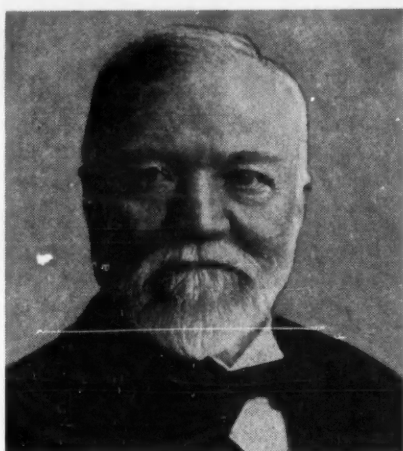
The United States at first thought that it would get along with Nasser. We offered to help him build a new irrigation dam across the Nile River at the city of Aswan. Nasser began to deal with Soviet Russia, and the U. S. aid offer was withdrawn. This created a breach between us and Egypt.

In the summer of 1956, Nasser seized the Suez Canal. It had been operated by a British-French company for almost 90 years. Since the canal runs through Egyptian territory, Nasser seemed legally within his rights, but fear arose that he would close the waterway to the free world.

In the fall of 1956, Britain and France sent military forces to take over Suez. Israel also used force in the fight. The U. S. government then disapproved this military action. With our endorsement, the UN sent an emergency force to the canal. British, French, and Israeli forces withdrew, and a show of peace was established.

Bitterness resulted. The British and French felt we interfered unwisely. They have welcomed our present action in the Middle East, but say it wouldn't have been needed if they had been allowed to continue military operations in 1956. Then, they say, Nasser would have been overthrown.

The U. S. reply has been that the 1956 action was without invitation—in short, aggression. The present military operations, our government states, were undertaken only upon invitation from a nation in danger of losing its independence.



ANDREW CARNEGIE, big businessman of bygone days who gave away much of his wealth, and President Cleveland (right), who fought for ethics in business



## Historical Background

### The Growth of Big Business in America

THOMAS Jefferson, our third President, spent much of his spare time working as a farmer. He hoped that the United States would always be a land made up largely of "independent and hard-working tillers of the soil."

But before Jefferson's death in 1826, factories were already springing up in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states along the Atlantic coast. Increasing numbers of people began to move from the farms into the growing cities and factory towns.

Along with our rapid industrial growth, there came a host of new problems.

Some of the business leaders in earlier years were looked upon as industrial tyrants. They bought out other firms in their field, or forced them to close down by using various tactics including cutthroat competition. Certain industrial concerns grew large and powerful in this way.

In addition, there were a number of industries which employed men, women, and children at extremely low wages. Some of the firms used forceful means to prevent workers from combining into unions to improve their lot.

Commenting on the business giants of his time, President Grover Cleveland said in 1888: "We praise the great accomplishments of the new giant corporations. But the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be carefully restrained creatures of the law and servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters."

Cleveland, like other Presidents before him, called for government

Whatever may be the right or wrong of the 1956 Suez attack, it made Nasser a hero to much of the Middle East. Although Egypt has few real Arabs, it is a Moslem land. As a Moslem crusader, Nasser has been able to spread his influence at a rapid pace.

He has so far welded Syria into a United Arab Republic with Egypt. To this he has joined Yemen in a limited federation. He is charged with aiding rebels in Lebanon. Iraq, with her king gone, may join Nasser's republic.

The ties the United States and her allies have built in the Middle East were endangered last week. Only the future could tell whether relations would improve or worsen.

action to check the growing power of big corporations. In 1890, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed by Congress. But after it was enacted, the law was hardly ever used by the government for some years. The reason was this:

Large numbers of Americans knew that, despite certain industrial abuses, the nation was making rapid headway. Business and industrial leaders were given credit for the country's advances. It was widely felt that government interference with private industry might hold back progress and keep small businesses from growing into big ones—and prevent poor people from becoming well-to-do.

It wasn't until the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, from 1901 to 1909, that the federal government began to make widespread use of the Sherman Act and other laws for the regulation of certain business activities. By that time, the public widely supported the idea behind the anti-trust legislation.

People were still strongly in favor of private enterprise, but most of them now felt that monopolies interfered with such enterprise. So a campaign began against monopolies, and it still continues.

The reckless methods of expansion used by certain business firms in the late 1800's and early 1900's gradually were abandoned for the most part, and many industrial concerns and leaders undertook a number of humanitarian projects. In 1910, for instance, Andrew Carnegie, who became extremely wealthy in the steel business, provided money for world peace projects and public libraries.

Almost 50 years ago, millionaire John D. Rockefeller established the Rockefeller Foundation to fight disease, to promote education, and to carry on many other worthwhile activities.

Today, most large corporations, such as Ford, General Motors, the United States Steel Corporation, and a host of others, provide funds for college scholarships, health research, and quite a long list of other worthwhile projects. Also, many of the big firms encourage small producers to turn out items needed by the giants.

Nevertheless, Uncle Sam continues to enforce anti-trust laws against big companies whenever there is evidence that they are trying to become monopolies in their fields.

—By ANTON BERLE

## Of 2 Monarchs

TWO slight young men in their early 20's, Kings Faisal II of Iraq, and Hussein I of Jordan, were caught up in the midsummer outburst of violence in the Middle East.

Faisal was listed as slain in first reports of the revolt which overthrew his government earlier this month. Hussein at once undertook to prevent rebellion in Jordan, and also to claim rights as King of Iraq—but his future was most uncertain.

Hussein's claim was based on agreements made when Jordan and Iraq formed an Arab Federal State last February. The agreement provided that Faisal should be monarch of the federation, but that Hussein should take over in emergency.

The 2 monarchs were second cousins and had much in common. Faisal, 23, was just 6 months older than Hussein. The youths attended Harrow, famed British school, together, and shared an interest in boxing, skiing, and other sports.

Faisal was named King of Iraq at the age of 4, when his father was killed in an auto crash, but did not assume full duties until he was 18. Hussein became monarch following his father's mental illness in 1952. Formal coronation ceremonies for the 2 cousins were held in 1953.

Sports-loving Faisal was genuinely interested in Iraq's development. In celebrating his 23rd birthday in May, he opened an exposition featuring the big public works program his government was carrying out.



Hussein



Faisal

When King Hussein of Jordan returned from schooling in England in 1952, he seemed much more interested in racing his numerous sports cars than in royal duties.

Events matured him rapidly, however. In April 1957, he had to head off a revolt of army officers and break up a group of pro-Egyptian plotters in his government. He thereupon took personal command of his country.

His grandfather was assassinated, and the young King was aware this month that his life too might be in danger at any time. He had pledged himself, nevertheless, to "play the game through to the end," whatever the consequences might be.

Besides Faisal, his mother; his uncle, Crown Prince Abdul Illah; and a number of his servants were shot by an army captain in the King's palace courtyard, one of the group related after his escape.

Premier Nuri al-Said, who had fled disguised as a woman, was caught within a few hours. He too was among those listed as slain in sketchy, incomplete stories that came out of Iraq. Mobs demonstrated in the street, and set fire to the British Embassy in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital. Very probably there were more killings of Faisal's supporters and more fighting than has yet been reported.

—By ERNEST SEEGRS



# The Story of the Week

## Central American Tour

Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President, is on an official fact-finding and good-will tour of 6 Central American republics. As he started his 21-day journey, Dr. Eisenhower said he hoped to study conditions in these countries and then take a "new look" at our policies.

Dr. Eisenhower, who is President of Johns Hopkins University, is accompanied by U. S. State and Treasury Department officials, by the heads of 2 U. S. foreign-loan agencies, a



MILTON EISENHOWER, brother of the President, has been touring Central America to find out how the United States can better its relations there

medical expert, and by his 19-year-old daughter, Ruth. Their itinerary included visits to Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, as well as to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Washington is following with interest the reception given the Eisenhower party in Central America. Hostility, such as was evident during the hectic South American tour of Vice President Nixon, was not anticipated by State Department officials. The small countries do have serious problems that they want us to help solve—and these may be cause for sharp words.

For example, declining world coffee prices have hit all 6 nations, which are sometimes called "banana and coffee republics," since they depend heavily on income from these products. They want us to help solve the difficulty. Many Panamanians are asking a share for their country of the \$50,000,000 yearly income of the U. S.-run Panama Canal—in addition to the nearly \$2,000,000 rental fee we now pay.

The President's brother has made 2 earlier Latin American trips for Uncle Sam. In 1953 he toured South America, and, in 1957, Mexico. After his 1953 tour he advocated a 9-point program for U. S.-Latin American co-operation. Some observers say inter-American relations would be in better shape today if we had carried out fully the program recommended.

## Economy Up

The recession hit bottom in April and a steady recovery should develop this fall, is the view held by the President's top economic aides at the present time.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks told a recent news conference that "the

economy may run along with only slight changes during the summer vacation period, but a definite upswing seems in the cards for the fall."

To support their optimistic view, officials point out that in June the number of employed workers in the nation rose by 920,000, to a new high for 1958. The pick-up included 145,000 new jobs in manufacturing, the first rise in 18 months in non-farm jobs. The percentage of our total labor force still out of work in June was 6.8 per cent—down from a post-war high of 7.5 per cent in April.

Other economic reports show retail sales holding their own in June, and an increase in industrial production. U. S. exports also increased. Farm income for the first 6 months of 1958 was up 22 per cent over the first half of last year. Stock market prices sometimes—although certainly not always—an indicator of economic prospects, averaged steady gains from early April to mid-July.

Some observers are not so optimistic as others, however. They point out that the total number of unemployed workers in June rose to a 17-year high. "Altogether," wrote the St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorially, "the picture is one of economic doldrums at a relatively high level."

## Space Mouse

One of the many riddles that missile experts are seeking to solve is the "re-entry problem"—the technique of bringing a ballistic missile back from outer space into the heavy atmosphere of the earth.

The first disclosure of a successful re-entry experiment came last fall when President Eisenhower displayed the nose cone of a rocket during a speech over television networks. It had been recovered from a rocket shot into space. About the middle of May, more progress was made when a nose cone—launched by the Army's Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missile—plunged back to earth and was recovered from the sea.

Recently, the most important re-entry test to date was made and labeled successful. A Thor-Able missile was equipped with a new type of nose cone. The cone was sent into space at a speed of 12,000 miles an hour with a single live passenger—a small white mouse.

The cone returned to earth and plunged into the South Atlantic. Although the nose cone—and mouse—were not actually found, scientists said its radio signals indicated that re-entry into the atmosphere had been successful from a scientific viewpoint.

All these tests may lead to the day when a man can go into outer space—so say scientists—return to earth, and tell his neighbors about the trip.

Additional space news was the end-of-June announcement that Explorer III, the Army's second satellite, probably is dead. It is believed that the satellite dropped from outer space to the denser layers of the atmosphere and burned.

With the disappearance of Explorer III, the earth was being circled by only 3 of the 6 satellites launched since October. The 3 remaining satellites: Army's Explorer I, Navy's Vanguard I, and Russia's Sputnik III. Explorer I is expected to stay in orbit 3 to 5 years; Vanguard I, at least 200 years.

## Suez Settlement

The United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) recently signed a final agreement to pay for the Suez Canal, which Egypt took over on July 26, 1956.

The agreement calls for Egypt and Syria to pay a total of \$64,800,000 (in installments) to the former owners—shareholders of the Universal Suez Canal Company. The company had a 99-year concession to operate the canal, but Egypt seized it 12 years before the contract expiration date.

The World Bank of the United Nations helped to negotiate the financial settlement and will act as collector of payments by the United Arab Republic to the Suez Company.

## Finland's Election

"It's hard to believe!" exclaimed many non-Finns when they read that the Communist Party had gotten the most votes in Finland's July national election. These amazed people were remembering Finland's long-time dislike of Soviet Russia and communism.

The reason for the dislike in recent years goes back to November 30, 1939, when Russia attacked Finland. For 105 days, the Finns' heroic defense made headlines around the world. But



DON'T break the traffic rules in Tokyo, Japan, or you may be caught by motorcycle police with a new gadget—cameras on the front of their machines, which take pictures to provide proof in court of violations. All the rider has to do is press a button, and the camera automatically goes into action.

then they lost, and Finland was forced to cede territory to the Soviet Union. Much of this territory was regained in 1941 when Finland joined with Nazi Germany to fight Russia. However, Finland again lost to Russia and again the latter gained Finnish land.

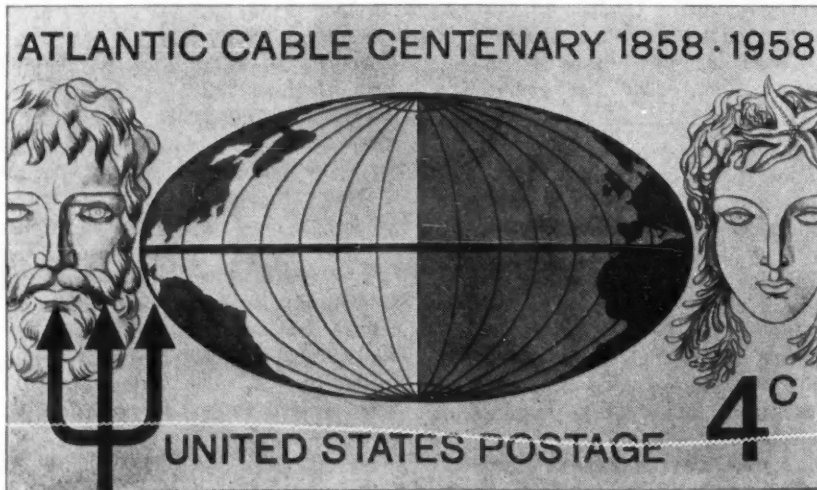
After the war, the Finns staunchly withstood communist attempts to take over the government. Thus, there has been much searching for a reason behind the surprising present gains of the Communist Party in Finland. Experts feel part of the reason was economic. The country has been suffering from unemployment and inflation, and the Soviet Union has offered assistance.

However, it also is pointed out that the Reds were able to garner a fourth of Finland's popular vote because that country has so many political parties. Seven participated in the election, and the non-communist parties, squabbling among themselves, could not unite against the Reds. With the votes divided among so many groups, it was not difficult for the Reds to come out as the largest party.

When the new Finnish Parliament meets, there may be a struggle to form a coalition government, for the non-communists have stated their refusal to cooperate with the Reds in a government. And yet the Reds must be reckoned with, for they have 50 of the 200 seats in Parliament.

## Remembering Hungary

"Don't forget Hungary" has become an oft-repeated plea since that nation's struggle for freedom from Russia was crushed brutally in 1956. If people had forgotten about it for a time, an event in mid-June made them remember and vividly recall the bloody revolution: announcement by the Soviet news agency that Hungary's former Premier Nagy and other



NEW STAMP honoring the 100th anniversary of laying of telegraph cables between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The stamp will be released August 15 in New York City. The head of Neptune, ancient Roman God of the Sea, (at left) and the head of a mermaid (right) are part of the stamp.



leaders of the revolution had been executed.

People around the world were shocked. In the United Nations, the Special Committee on Hungary officially deplored the executions and issued a statement saying that the "reign of terror in Hungary still continues."

In New York, a protesting crowd gathered in front of the headquarters of the Soviet Union's delegation to the United Nations. Clashes with New York policemen resulted. Among the angered demonstrators were Hungarian Freedom Fighters, who had found refuge in the United States after their unsuccessful revolution.

The Soviet Union then charged that if such picketing and demonstrations continued in New York, the Russian delegation would walk out of the United Nations. This threat was taken up as a challenge by American-Hungarians and Hungarian refugees in New York. During mid-July they organized a week-long demonstration before the Soviet headquarters. They called it a "put-up or shut-up" action. "We are trying to annoy them (the Russians) out of existence," said the leader of the Hungarian action.

Marching peacefully back and forth, the demonstrators carried signs with slogans expressing horror at "Russian butchery in Hungary." It was obvious that the Russians were being given little opportunity to forget Hungary, but they didn't leave the UN.

### Alaska's Transportation

Now that the 49th star is being planned for the U. S. flag, a good many Americans are thinking about future visits to the new state-to-be of Alaska.

Those who plan to make the trip by car will face some problems. The major road connecting Alaska with the mainland of the United States is mostly unpaved. There are limited facilities for overnight lodging, food and gasoline purchase, and auto repairs along the route.

This road is the Alcan Highway, built through the forests of Canada and Alaska during World War II. Officially called the Alaska Highway,

this 1,550-mile route connects Fairbanks, Alaska, with Dawson Creek in the Canadian province of British Columbia. At present, there are only about 300 miles with paving; the rest of the route is surfaced with gravel.

To improve the highway, Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon has introduced a bill in Congress. The bill provides an annual expenditure of \$11,000,000 for 6 years, and would have the project under way in 1960. The proposal applies to the part of the Alaska Highway within Canadian territory, and calls on Canada to put up an equal amount of money.

### American Hostages

Communist East Germany last week released 9 American servicemen it had held captive for 2 weeks. The 9 men were forced to land behind the Iron Curtain during a thunderstorm on June 7.

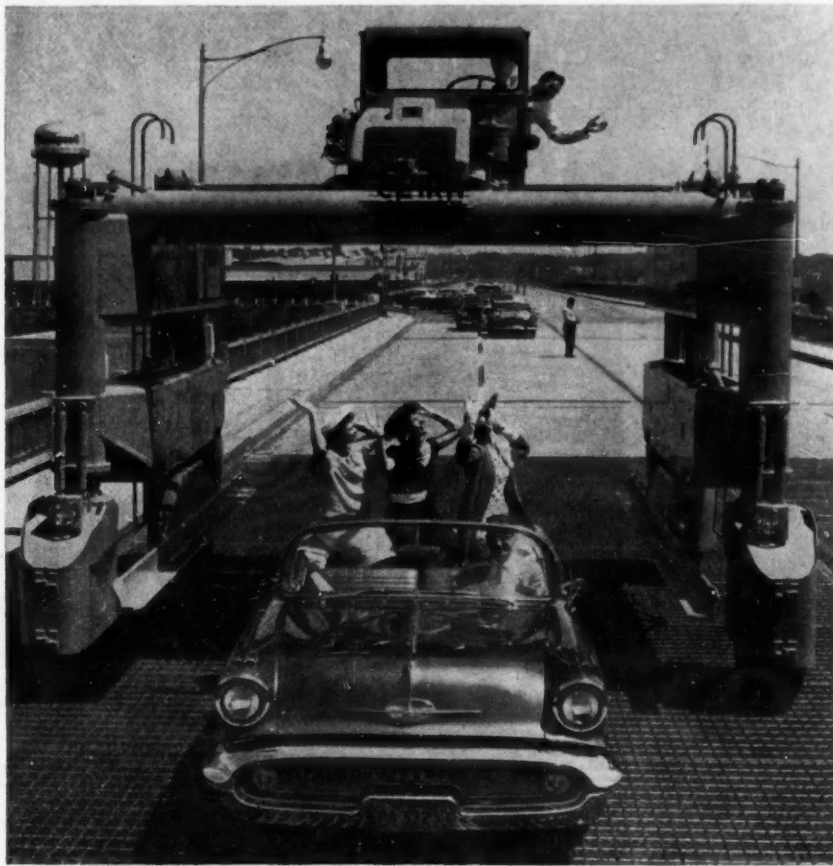
In requesting their release, the United States asked Moscow's intervention with its puppet state in Germany. Russia refused to intervene, saying the U. S. request and negotiations had to be made directly with East Germany.

Our nation had said NO to this, because the United States does not recognize the communist zone of Germany as an independent government. East Germany had made it clear that she would bargain with the United States. Her terms were release of the American servicemen in return for diplomatic recognition of East Germany. This move was called "black-mail" by the State Department.

Meanwhile, the American hostages were allowed 1 press conference. An American newsman, present at the conference, reported that the men jeered at their captors. Negotiations for their release continued.

The International Red Cross finally broke the deadlock. East German and American Red Cross officials signed a release agreement that has been termed a "face-saving document"—it doesn't suggest diplomatic recognition.

Last month, release was won for the 9-man crew of an American plane which had strayed over Soviet Russia



**STRADDLE CARRIER.** It was built in the United States for a steel shipyard in Denmark. Cargo can be rested on the ledges and stretched crosswise between the 2 "legs" of the carrier. As you can see, there is ample space for a big load of steel—in an area much bigger than required by the passing car.

on June 27 and was forced down. After the Americans arrived safely in West Germany, the United States issued a statement saying that the plane had been shot down. The Soviet Union denied the charges, saying the plane was instructed to land after it had violated international border restrictions.

Four American citizens are in Communist China's prisons, although negotiations for their release have been going on since 1955.

### This and That

Michigan tourists for the first time this summer can pass between their state's lower and upper peninsulas without standing in a long line to wait for a ferry boat. They now can cross the 4-mile-wide Mackinac Straits by way of a magnificent suspension bridge. The Mackinac Straits Bridge was opened to traffic November 1, 1957, and officially dedicated on June 28 this year. The \$100,000,000 bridge has an over-all length of 5 miles.

Womanpower is increasing, according to a 2-year study made by Columbia University. One out of every 3 American workers today is a woman, and the number of feminine job holders probably will increase. Most of the working women are married and have children.

New U. S. postal rates go into effect Friday, August 1. Here are some of the main changes: first-class letters will cost 4 cents an ounce, instead of 3 cents; postcards will be 3 cents, instead of 2; airmail letters will be 7 cents an ounce, instead of 6. Greeting cards, such as Christmas cards, mailed in unsealed envelopes will cost 3 cents.

The Abraham Lincoln 4-cent stamp will be most widely used on letters. The 4-cent stamped envelope has Benjamin Franklin's portrait, and the 3-cent government postal shows the

Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Uncle Sam will net about \$550,000,000 a year in added income from these and other increases. Somewhat more than half of the additional revenue will be used for postal salary raises.

A pension for former Presidents of the United States may be approved by Congress this year. Under legislation approved by the Senate, and now under House consideration, ex-Presidents would be offered \$25,000-a-year pensions. They would also be provided with office space and a government-paid staff, and would have the privilege of sending mail without charge. Widows of former Presidents would be paid \$10,000 a year.

At present, ex-Presidents receive no pension. In fact, Mr. Truman and Mr. Eisenhower, on becoming President, had to give up pensions for which they were qualified.

Presidential pension legislation died in the House last year.

Pharmaceuticals—\$1,000,000 worth—are being given to Poland by private American companies. The idea to give drugs to this Iron Curtain land originated with a New York investment banker, John Richardson, who became interested in Poland's shortage of medicine. He thought giving pharmaceuticals was a good way to show the Poles that Americans care about them.

Richardson went to American drug firms and got surplus stocks of antibiotics, vitamins, tranquilizers, and hormones. Giving these medicines away, however, wasn't easy—the communist Polish government had misgivings about how the gifts should be distributed. Now arrangements have been completed for CARE representatives to distribute the pharmaceuticals to public hospitals. The first shipment is scheduled to arrive in Poland about September 1, labeled as gifts from the United States.



**RUSSIAN STUDENTS** arriving in New York for a tour of this country. The group is part of a new exchange of youth groups by communist Russia and the United States. An American group went to the Soviet Union earlier. Whether the exchanges will be kept up, in view of seemingly worsening relations with the Reds, is highly debatable at the present time.





WHAT'S IN A TREE? You'd be surprised. Trees provide man with wood for shelter, clothing, fuel, and many other needs as you can see by the chart above.



IN MAINE, timberman writes down measurement of logs on a tally sheet

## We Need More Trees

(Continued from page 1)

raw material for plastics, as a fuel, and in making explosives. Pieces of lumber which were once thrown away are glued together and shaped to any desired form or size. Some of the laminated materials made in this way are as strong as steel.

Yes, there is a lot of good news about our forests and timber supply in Uncle Sam's new report. But this is not the whole story.

*The Future.* Our country is growing by leaps and bounds. Census people tell us that by the year 2000 the United States will have 100 million more people than it does now.

Moreover, we are constantly finding new uses for wood—in both the factory and the laboratory. Already, we Americans use more than 5,000 wood products, and the number of products is increasing all the time.

This means we will have to raise more timber in the future than we do now—if we are to meet rising demands for wood and wood products. We will have to grow twice as much timber to supply our needs 40 years from now, the experts conclude.

This presents a problem. In the first place, there is only so much forest land. The United States has a little over 1,000,000 square miles of forests. This is about one-third of our total land area. The nation's forests cover an area larger than all the states east of the Mississippi River.

Not all forests produce wood that can be used, however. Millions of acres are in parks and in wilderness areas too difficult for man to reach.

The United States has only 764,000 square miles of commercial forest land—wooded areas which can produce usable, money-making timber. That is all there is. On this land grows the timber we use now, and it will have to produce the timber we need in the future.

Forest experts say we cannot expect imports of wood from other countries to solve the problem. There is little likelihood of a substantial increase from Canada or other nations. In the future, as now, the United States must depend mainly on the timber grown within its own boundaries.

Still, the situation is not hopeless. The most important conclusion which the Forest Service reaches in its new book is this: The United States has enough timberland to supply its future needs if we will begin now to "put our forest house in better order."

*How to Do It.* What needs to be done? The new report has 4 suggestions:

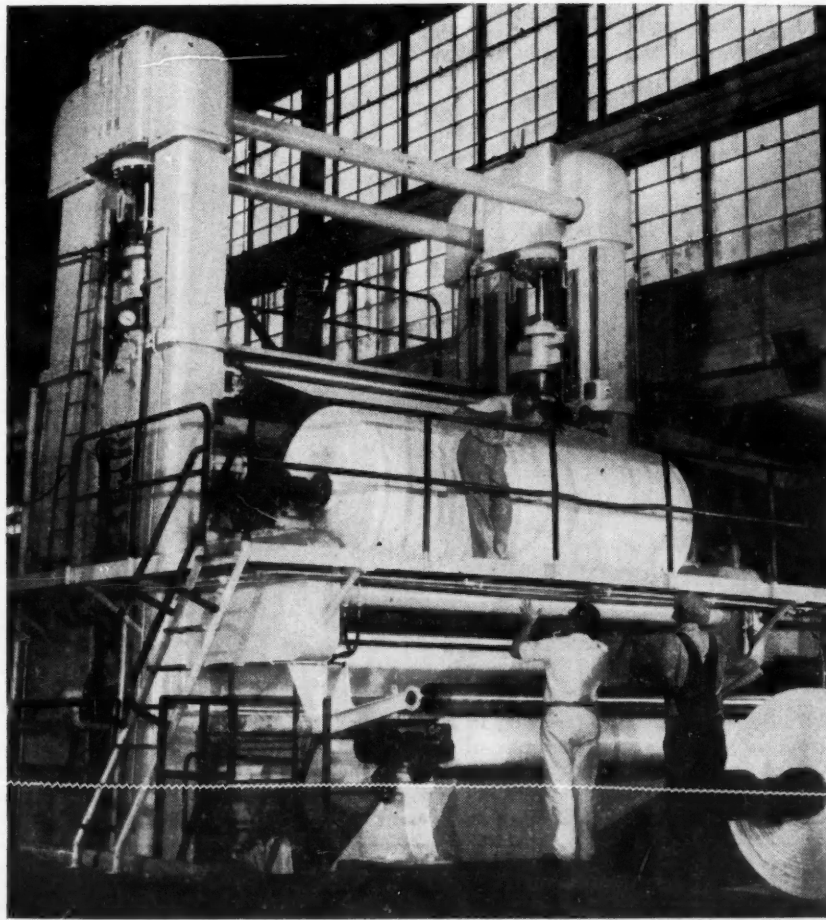
(1) *We must plant billions of trees each year rather than millions.* We are making progress in tree planting, but we must do better. There are millions of acres of forest land which now produce little good timber. About one-fourth of our forest land produces only a small portion of its potential. We are simply not making full use of the forest lands we have available.

Reforestation is the answer. Woodlands must be made to produce at their full capacity. The Forest Service estimates an area the size of Maryland, Indiana, and Maine combined needs to be reforested.

The tree planting must be done now. A tree does not grow overnight. If we are to have enough wood 40 years from now, we will have to start planting today. What we do within the next 10 years will tell the story.

(2) *We must make fuller use of the timber we harvest.* Too much wood is left in forests and wasted at the mill. One-fourth of all the timber cut in a year's time is not used at all.

Foresters admit that we will probably never put all waste wood to use. However, new products and better



MACHINE used in the manufacture of paper, something we use every day



equipment will cut down the loss. Every step we take toward the full use of every tree will make our wood supply go farther.

(3) *We need to take better care of small forests.* One out of every 10 families in the United States owns a woodlot. More than half of all commercial forests are in small tracts owned by farmers, businessmen, and other people who aren't actually in the timber business. There are 4,500,000 owners of small forests.

Both industry and government are working hard to keep the forest lands they manage in good growing condition. So are many people who own small forests. More and more farmers are learning to take as good care of their woodlands as they do their fields. They know that trees are crops, too.

Unfortunately, many small forests do not get proper care. Experts tell us that improving the millions of small forests across our land is one of the biggest forestry jobs facing our country today. The key to America's future timber supplies lies in the hands of the people who own small forested areas.

(4) *We must wage a harder fight against the 3 enemies of forests.* Each year insects, fire, and disease kill more wood than is cut for all timber purposes. Trees which aren't actually killed may be slowed in their growth.

Every American can help in the campaign to defeat one of the forest's enemies—fire. Nine out of 10 forest fires are caused by man's carelessness. A lighted cigarette thrown from a car window, a campfire which isn't really out, a burning match tossed on the ground—these start forest fires.

If you are in the woods this summer, remember the rules about preventing forest fires. Pay attention to the Smokey Bear posters and "Keep America Green" signs which dot our highways. Remember, only *YOU* can prevent forest fires.

*Valuable Resource.* It is a good thing that Uncle Sam takes a survey of timberlands now and then. Sometimes we forget that forests are our most valuable resource after water and soil.

Four out of 5 houses in the United States are built mostly of wood. We need wood for railroad ties, telephone poles, and fences. It goes into boxes, pencils, violins, paper bags, newsprint, and cartons.

Wood chips are turned into plastics. We get turpentine, tar, resin, fruits, dyes, nuts, and maple syrup from our trees. By-products of the forests are cellophane, rayon, explosives, plastics, and lacquers.

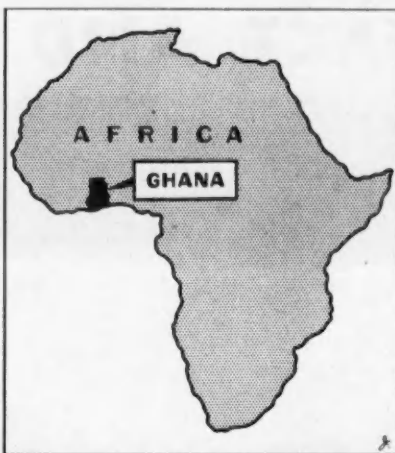
Forests help in other ways. Besides furnishing wood, they help to conserve soil and water.

A forest is covered with a soft floor of leaves, decaying plants, and other vegetation which we call humus. The material acts as a sponge. It holds back rain water and allows the moisture to sink deep into the soil. Later, the water refills springs which, in turn, feed our streams.

Woodlands provide shelter for birds and animals, and recreation spots for millions of people each year. Again this summer, millions of Americans will visit Uncle Sam's 150 national forests. Others will visit the many parks and forests which belong to the states.

Our land is "a tree country," and we can all help to keep it that way.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



NEWLY INDEPENDENT Ghana is a tiny land in Africa as the map shows. Its Premier, Kwame Nkrumah, has been a recent visitor to the United States.



## Ghana and Her Goals

New African Republic Hopes to Build Industry

ON a recent visit to the United Nations in New York it was interesting to see the reaction when the UN guide mentioned that Ghana was the newest member of the world organization.

"Galla?" asked one bewildered tourist, getting the name wrong. "I never heard of it." "Oh, sure," replied another more knowing visitor, "that's some place in Africa."

Although Ghana is a new geographical name and not yet widely known, more and more people are becoming interested in watching the development of democracy in this former British colony. This week especially will help to make Ghana known to Americans, because Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana is making a visit to the United States.

One reason for Ghana's unfamiliarity is that this area had been called the Gold Coast for about 500 years. It was given that name by Portuguese who founded a settlement there in the 1400's. In 1871, the west African possession came under British rule and remained a colony until March 6, 1957.

At that time the Gold Coast and Togoland, a UN Trust Territory under British supervision, were granted their independence. The new nation took the name Ghana from an ancient empire that once existed in west Sudan. Ghana was admitted to the United Nations on March 8. It also joined the British Commonwealth, the first African-governed dominion within the British family of nations.

When Prime Minister Nkrumah took over the leadership of his new nation, he was faced with a monstrous problem. How could he mold a modern nation in a land of many diverse tribes? Some were hostile to each other and jealous of their ancient privileges. Some were primitive, and others had advanced toward Western civilization. How could he build unity among nearly 5,000,000 tribal herds-men and farmers, who spoke 50 or more dialects and were divided among the religious beliefs of Christianity, Islam, and paganism?

One of the first steps U. S.-educated Dr. Nkrumah took was to deport uncooperative tribal leaders and replace hostile officials. He also outlawed political parties based on tribe, region, or religion. Critics began shouting, "Dictator!" But Nkrumah persisted.

Apparently his steps paid off, because in February's local elections he won a majority in areas where tribal opposition was strong and so gained a

majority in his country's Parliament.

Nkrumah seems to have carried the psychology of smashing tribal power 1 step further. He has given the people a new symbol in which to believe—himself. He put his portrait on postage stamps, plans to put his image on coins, and erected a huge statue of himself in Accra, the capital.

In addition to achieving reasonable political stability, Nkrumah also has worked on Ghana's economic problems. Ghana now has built up good gold and dollar reserves, and the country is financing long-range development programs for ports, roads, and schools.

The Prime Minister has said, "My first objective is to abolish poverty, ignorance, and disease." He admits it is a big job, because Ghana has 80 per cent illiteracy, an average life expectancy of about 40 years, and a per capita income of about \$140 a year.

So far the fragrant brown cacao bean (used for making cocoa and chocolate) has paid for most of Ghana's progress. As the world's largest producer of cacao, Ghana depends on it for 70 per cent of her export earnings.

But Nkrumah is dissatisfied with this 1-crop economy. He wants to build an \$840,000,000 hydroelectric plant on the Volta River to provide power for industry. This power could be used to develop Ghana's large deposits of aluminum ore. The country also has lots of timber.

Nkrumah knows his land can't always rely on cacao. The cacao trees deplete the soil in about 30 years, and before long most of Ghana's virgin soil will be under cultivation and the old lands farmed out. Neither can Ghana rely on gold; although gold once was the source of the country's wealth, it now is mined only in small amounts.

The country Nkrumah is trying to develop is actually three countries geographically—the broad flat plain along the coast, the tropical rain forest, and the gently rolling savanna farther inland. A hot tropical land, Ghana has heavy rainfall and much of the area is covered with dense forests. It is 91,843 square miles, slightly smaller than Oregon.

Nkrumah has a message for those Americans he meets during his visit—he wants them to believe that a free, democratic Ghana, if it is successful, can be an inspiration to all the other undeveloped lands of Africa. To make Ghana a success, Nkrumah may ask for U. S. loans.

—By ANITA M. DASBACH

## News Quiz

### U. S. Forests

1. What proportion of the United States is covered with forests?
2. How many trees were planted in the United States in 1957, and how does this compare with other years?
3. What problems must be solved in meeting America's future demands for wood products?
4. List some ways in which lumbermen and industries are making better use of trees and harvested timber.
5. What are the 3 enemies of forests, and what is being done to protect U. S. forests from them?
6. Name some steps that can be taken to increase the number of trees planted each year.
7. In what ways can owners of small forests help to improve the national forest situation?

### Discussion

1. Summarize 4 steps suggested in order to meet future demands on American forests. Do you agree with the proposals? Why, or why not?
2. Briefly discuss the importance of forests and forest products in our country.

### Middle East

1. In what 2 ways might serious fighting arise in the Middle East?
2. Summarize the Soviet Union warning in letters demanding a 5-power conference to seek ways to end tension.
3. How did observers in Moscow, the United States, and Britain feel about Russia's words?
4. What did President Eisenhower say about the risks of sending troops to Lebanon?
5. How did Russia and Bulgaria act militarily, after we and the British went into the Middle East?
6. What did Egyptian-Syrian President Nasser do, and what are his ambitions?
7. Besides communism, what other factor plays a part in bringing about unrest in the Middle East?
8. How did some non-communist countries react to our military operation?
9. What happened in the UN Security Council during early debate on the question of withdrawing U.S.-British troops from Lebanon and Jordan?
10. Describe the Middle East area, and the reasons for its importance.
11. Tell something about recent events that led to the current crisis.

### Discussion

1. Should the United States join Britain and help Jordan to take over oil-rich Iraq? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you think our course in the Middle East is the right one? Defend your position with arguments.

### Miscellaneous

1. What facts have prompted officials to be optimistic about the current economic recession?
2. Why was the 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act not used by the government for some years after its enactment?
3. How many of America's workers are women?
4. Give some examples of how large present-day firms promote public welfare.
5. How many and which satellites presently are circling the earth?
6. Discuss the recent political development in Finland, its causes and possible results.
7. Why were some of America's early industrial leaders looked upon as tyrants?
8. What happened in New York as the result of the execution of Hungary's revolutionary leaders?
9. Under whose administration was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act widely used?
10. What is the purpose of Dr. Milton Eisenhower's trip to Central America? What are some of the problems he probably will discuss with leaders of those countries?



# WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## "A Permanent Peace Force," an editorial in the New York Times

The Lebanese crisis marks the second occasion in the past 2 years that has required the speedy dispatch of military personnel under the UN flag to the scene of a real or potential international disturbance, which, however localized, could present a threat to the peace of the world.

Following the invasion of Egypt, in 1956, Lester Pearson, then Canadian Minister of External Affairs, proposed a UN Emergency Force. Quickly—almost miraculously—established, it has continued its successful and extremely useful existence in Gaza and on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Now, in the case of the Lebanese rebellion, a UN Observation Group of about 100 officers has been rapidly sent as near to the hills bordering Syria as it can get, to report on alleged infiltration into Lebanon by agents of the United Arab Republic.

Irrespective of the controversy that has already arisen over the preliminary findings of the Observation Group, it is a good thing that it is there, even though with limited functions. (This editorial was written before U. S. forces entered Lebanon.)

It would have been still better had there been in existence a permanent observation, peace, or police force under control of the UN, to be ready to move instantly in case of an international emergency at the request of a member government that believed itself to be threatened by outside aggression. The difficulties are almost insurmountable, but there comes a time in the affairs of men when surmounting the insurmountable may be the price of survival.

Much thought has been devoted to this question, particularly since the Suez crisis. An interesting study appeared in the book *A United Nations Peace Force*, by William R. Frye, published about a year ago. No less a personality than Sir Leslie Munro, President of the 12th Assembly of the UN and New Zealand's Ambassador to the United States, urges that the Assembly consider at its next session the establishment of such a force.



UNITED NATIONS  
UNITED EMERGENCY FORCE, set up by the UN to restore order after Britain, France, and Israel fought with Egypt in 1956. Proposals are now being made in numerous quarters for a permanent UN force to deal with world crises.

Sir Leslie is well aware of the "tremendous difficulties," not the least of which are financial. He notes that the Security Council has never been able to create an international force because of the Russian attitude. And so he puts it up to the Assembly.

He does not think that a UN force could fight a war—of course it could not—but he does think it could be a deterrent to hostilities, could be a focus for "world moral opinion," and could serve many practical uses in observation, patrol and guard duties between potentially hostile states. Noting how "terribly small" our world is, Sir Leslie calls for "imagination and foresight." We have had too little of either, and we stand in desperate need of both.

## "True Challenge," an editorial in the Raleigh News and Observer

"Mindful of Russia's scientific advances," says a story from Washington, a House committee approved an aid to education bill. And undoubtedly it is important for the United States to meet the Russian challenge in education at this time, when technical knowledge and power are more and

more the bulwark of national security. Aid to education, however, ought to be something more than a defense function. Regardless of the Russians, America must meet the challenge in the potentialities of its children. They deserve educational advantages not merely to match the Russians but in order to fulfill the greatest possibilities in themselves.

## "Antarctic Talks," an editorial in the Baltimore Sun

Political disputes over the Antarctic continent have largely been the province of the British, Argentinians, and the Chileans, but with the increase of interest in and knowledge of the Antarctic—and likelihood that within a decade or so it may yield material as well as scientific wealth—the possibility of friction has increased.

So President Eisenhower asked the 11 nations most interested to take part in a conference whose object would be the "freezing" of territorial claims as they stand, and the opening of the continent to free scientific exploration.

All 11 have now accepted. The Russian acceptance agreed with the President's proposal that the continent should be kept open for peaceful purposes. This is especially important since it now seems probable that the United States, Russia, and other nations, may keep their Antarctic bases open long after the International Geophysical Year is over. Some experts look toward the more distant possibility that the whole continent may some day be internationalized under UN trusteeship, a possibility given a little hope by the friendly reception to the President's invitation.

## "De Gaulle and the Atomic Bomb," an editorial in the Denver Post

General Charles de Gaulle is reported as having told Secretary Dulles that France has plans to become an atomic power, complete with nuclear weapons-making.

The report is interpreted as bolstering earlier rumors that France would soon set off an atomic bomb in the Sahara, thus qualifying as a member of the cozy atomic "club" whose membership is made up of the United

States, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

The voices heard in France that urge her in this direction are the voices of nationalism and pride, not the voices of discretion and common sense. At a time when the world is most concerned over the control of atomic arms and nuclear experimentation on the part of 3 countries, it will add nothing to the security of world peace for a 4th country to get in on the act.

Once France has tested atomic bombs, so may a 5th country, and perhaps even a 15th. And if 3 countries cannot get together on the control of this menace to mankind, how can anyone expect more than 3 to do so?

## "Where America Is Last," an editorial in the Daily Oklahoman

Recently some Americans were visiting a school in Moscow, and a Russian girl of high school age arose and addressed the visitors in English. It was rather broken English, but it was intelligible, and one of the visiting Americans confessed to sadness that there probably was not a public school in the United States where a single pupil could welcome Russian visitors in the Russian language.

A few weeks ago a convoy of 3 Russian airplanes landed at the capital city of one of the countries of the southwestern Pacific. Every one of the 125 visiting Russians was able to speak the native language. They had been trained in that language before they undertook their mission. But in the American embassy in that island capital there was only one employee who could speak the native language.

It is unusual for an American ambassador to be able to speak the language of the country to which he is assigned. This is a positive embarrassment, because an ability to speak many languages is considered the hallmark of an educated person in most of the world's capitals. Hence, no matter how skilled the American representative may be in the language of his own country, he is written down as ignorant when he shows his inability to speak another tongue.



GENERAL DE GAULLE, French Premier and World War II hero, confers with U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on French-American relations